Mysterious Ruppings in Providence and

We cut the following from the Washington Republic, a paper not likely to be the

victim of any new light humbug: "We learn from the letter of a private correspondent that the "mysterious rappings" are again exciting no little attention among the citizens of Besten and Providence. This letter was not in. tended for publication, but, as it comes from a source on which we can rely, and touches some matters of curious speculation, we take the lib-

erty of presenting a portion of it to our readers: "I have nothing new to tell you touching the rappings; I am as much in the dark as ever as to the mode of their production. Sounds are made, and furniture is made to move, and electric sensations communicated. This I have heard, seen and felt; and I do not believe the manifestations are the result of collusion or trickery. My own opinion, so far as I have been able to form any on the subthe result of collusion of trickery. My own opinion, so far as I have been able to form any on the subject, is that the medium (so called) produces unconsciously all these phenomena: but my notions are as yet crude on this point, and I must investigate the matter much further before resting in them satisfied. The subject is beginning to create a good deal of attention both here and in Providence; and almost every one who is satisfied as to the absence of trickery accepts the spiritual solution. When I saw the table move, it moved the solution. When I saw the table move, it moved the length of my hand, so that my hand, which was resting on it, fell. This was repeated several times. There were no castors on the table, and it required considerable effort to move it. The it required considerable effort to move it. The room was light. Four persons were present, no one of whom, I am confident, had anything to do (knowingly) with the motion. It was considered an unsuccessful experiment; as a few nights before the table had been carried across the room and back, and upset and restored to its legs. The same thing was done in Providence in a very respectable and intelligent family. Very curious same thing was done in 110 and spectable and intelligent family. Very curious self this, but I am indisposed to believe that spirits out of the flesh do it, although I am fully satisfied that there is no human collusion in the

BALTIMORE.

The McDonogh Will and the Locos-Reform Convention-Hon. James Brooks-Signori-na Parodi-Emigrants to Africa-New Leco Paper-Acquittal of Stump.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Baltimone, Sunday, De As I anticipated some time since, the McDonegh legncy to the city of Baltimore has already become a subject for party strife, even before it is obtained. The will requires that the city of Baltimore shall appoint three agents to act conjointly with a similar number appointed by the city of New-Orleans. Our Councils are controlled by a large Loco-Foco majority, and we have a Whig Mayor. The rule and custom has been, and the charter of the city provides, that all officers, with few exceptions, (which are enumerated,) shall be appointed by the Mayor and City Council - the Mayor nominates, and the Councils confirm or reject. Well, the Locos in the two branches or reject. Well, the Locos in the two branches of the Council have passed a bill giving the appointment of the three Agents (with a salary of \$3,000 each, per namm) to themselves, in violation of all decency and the chartered rights of the Mayor. The Whigs in the Councils offered a minority bill, with the same provisions, giving, however, the appointment of paid Agents to the Mayor and Councils. Disinterested Loco-Focoism would consent to no such honest, equitable arrangement, and they have passed the bill to suit themselves. The Mayor, however, has a veto, and I know will exercise it—and the bill will be returned with his objections. As neither branch has two thirds Locos in it, the bill will fail, and I have no doubt that the Councils will adjourn

and I have no doubt that the Councils will adjourn without making any provision for carrying out the conditions of the bill. For the sake of three offiwithout making any provision to chrying out the conditions of the bill. For the sake of three offices they will permit the property to go where it list, even if there were a prospect of obtaining the rich gratuity within the next year. Let the city obtain it whenever it may, there will always be a bitter struggle in reference to its disposition, which will perchance result in more harm than the good that may be effected through its means.

Gen. Chaplia, it is said, has been released from fail in Rockville on \$10,000 bail. He will now have an opportunity of returning to the Free States, and as he values his liberty for the remainder of his life, he had better never come back. Let his friends pay the bail bond and thus secure his escape, for rest assured that all the ingenuity and talent of counsel can never save him from conviction by a Maryland lary.

Our Reform Convention having adjourned till the 30th inst. the members have severally gone

the 30th inst. the members have severally gor the 30th inst. the members have severally gone home to spend the holidays. In conversation with several of them, I learn that there is little prospect of anything being done. The majority of the members are procrastinating and delaying the business with the sole view of defeating the objects for which they were elected. Some of them will have a fearful account to settle with their constituous hareafter.

constituents hereafter.

The Hon. James Brooks, of your city, delivers the sixth lecture of the course before the Mary-land Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to-merrow evening. The subject he has Arts, to-morrow evening. The subject he has chosen—"Mechanism the best defense of a Nation"—is one that will doubtless prove instructive as well as entertaining; and as a great desire is manifested to see him, there will be a very large

audience on the occasion.

Signorina PARODI is expected here in the course of two weeks, and quite an excitement is already getting up in anticipation. If she be the great rival of JENNY LIND that has been represent the order of the course sented, she will reap a golden harvest, for ours is decidedly a musical community, and never fails ciate that kind of talent.

to appreciate that kind of talent.

The bark Liberia Packet sailed yesterday on her tenth voyage to Liberia, Africa, with upward of eighty emigrant passengers, including five from New-York. This vessel has proved a most profitable speculation, the stockholders (who are profitable speculation, the stockholders (who ar nearly all colored men) reaping a large incomfrom their capital invested.

from their capital invested.

The Locos are endavoring to start a new organ here—a morning paper—and have subscription lists in circulation in this city, Annapolis and Washington, to obtain the necessary fands. I understand that it is to be a stock concern, and may possibly succeed, the Argus only being tolerated in the absence of any substitute.

The trial of John W. Stump, at Bell Air, Md.

for the murder of Henry Hammond, by shooting him while in his garden, resulted yesterday in a verdict of "not guilty." Hammond was ac cused of seducing Mary Stump, sister of the cused of seducing Mary Stump, sister of the prisoner, while she was on a visit to his family, and Stump was charged with shooting him for the act. The young lady was brought upon the stand and twice fainted while giving her testimony. She stated that while she was up stairs at Hammond's house, last Summer, he came into her room! scized her, threw her on the bed, and room! seized her, threw her on the bed, an violated her person. The wife and children of Hammond cause in the parlor at the time. Stamp doubt, had a hand in the deed, but no jury no doubt, had a hand in the above, will ever harford Co. under the circumstances, will ever convict him of it. The verdict was received by the people at the Court House, with loud cheers AGO.

Labor Statistics Straw-Sewers.

My attention was called to a notice in your paper of the 19th relative to the Straw and Pamilla Sewers' prices. Those prices were not correctly given. Allow me to give you the correct prices, and I hope you will oblige us by publishing them. They are

Course.... All kinds of course bruids, per piece of 60 yards...

RELEASE OF MR. CHAPLIN,-Mr. Chaplin was on Thursday last released from the jail of Montgomery Co. Maryland, \$19,000 bail having been entered for his appearance at Howard District Court to stand his trial on the charge of having resisted the Washington slave-hunters who tracked him across the Maryland line. He had previously given bail in the sum of \$5,000 to appear for trial in the District of Columbia, on charge of aiding in the escape of slaves. Mr. C was in Fulladelphin on Saturday evening, on his way

From Texas.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 15th.
By the arrival of the Steamship Galveston we nee received papers from the city of Galveston

The weather in Galveston during the few days previous was the coldest known since 1838. The previous was the code-st known since 1836. The mercury fell as low as 17.

The Galveston papers announce the arrival of Col. Todd and Col. O. P. Temple, two of the Commissioners appointed by the President to make treaties with the various Indian tribes on the horders of the United States and Mexico.

Gen. Campbell, the other Commissioner, was to arrive in the next steamship from New Orleans.

The Commissioners will proceed to Austin. thence to San Antonio, and thence to El Paso. It is not impossible that their visit to Austin, and a new first to Austin. conference with the Governor of the State, may lead to some interesting results with the Caman

A revenue cutter is daily expected at Galveston with a view to making some surveys for the l tion of three life boats, or rather three light houses. The three life boats have already been ordered to

the points we named, and the patentee, Mr. Fran-cis, will soon have them properly stationed.

The light houses are to be placed, one off Gal-The light-houses are to be placed, one off Galveston Bar, one off Pass Cavallo, and one at Brazos Santiago. They are to be built at the entrances of the above passes, so that vessels can come in at night when necessary. They will have an elevation of sixty feet, and can be seen by vessels at the distance of fourteen miles at sea in ordinary weather. They will be constructed on iron screw piles, which will extend through the water and sand until they reach a solid foundation.

The Laraca Commercial contains the following paragraph: "Mr. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Morgas, of New Orleans, killed a fine, large panther one day last week, over on Sand Point, about seven miles from this place. This is the first animal of the kind we have heard of being in this section of country for a long time."

We learn by Capt. J. D. Brower that on Mon-day night, the 2d inst. the Government steamer Anson, Capt. King, from Brazos to New Orleans, ran ashore epposite Matagorda in a sinking condi-tion, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

The Senate made a provision in the bill accept-ing the proposition from Congress, for electing by the Legislature a messenger to carry the bill to Washington. This provision was stricken out by the House. A joint resolution was afterward offered, giving the appointment of this special messenger to the Governor, which was expected

All the members appear to be in favor of paying

the debt of the Stare as soon as possible, and to accomplish this desirable object. This Legislature will, therefore, take no action relative to any surplus that may accrue. Most of the members are, however, of opinion that seven millions will pay our debt as it has been scaled. A bill has been offered authorizing the Texan Members in Congress to receive the U. S. Bonds

A bill has passed the House requiring the Su-preme Court of the State to hold its sessions alternately at Austin, Galveston, and Tyler, in Smith County

The Senate amended this bill by striking out The Senate amended this bill by striking out Galveston and inserting Corpus Christi, and the bill passed the Senate as thus amended. There is no probability that the House will agree to this amendment. The question was expected to awaken a pretty warm debate, and elicit some feeling. All the Eastern Members are strongly in favor of Galveston. in favor of Galveston.

A bill passed the House on the 2nd ult, author-

izing the Galveston Canal Company to open a Canal between Galveston and Sabine Pass. This bill will pass the Senate without doubt.

Jenny Lind at Richmond.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

RICHMOND, VA., Friday, Dec. 20 JENNY LIND and party left Washington at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, per U. S. Mail Steamboat Baltimore, (Capt. McCansland,) and arrived at Acquia Creek at 1 o'clock. The car provided for her on the Railroad thence to Richmond was a new and elegant one, tastefully decorated and surmounted with the flags of Sweden and the United States. In passing down the river Potomac, we observed the Swedish flag flying to the breeze in the town of Alexandria. Also in different places along the banks groups of persons were collected, who cheered the distinguished stranger on her way. Jenny's intelligent blue eye, trayed deep emotion at these manifestations of kindness. She remained on deck almost the whole way, engrossed in the admiration of the country on either side, which was truly worthy the contemplation of an appreciating mind.

She was met at the cars by a large crowd of persons who warmly greeted her. Along the road and at the respective stages she was received by crowds of villagers in a manner which appeared to have deeply affected her. It was not unfrequent to see the farmer running at the top of his speed, and leaving his field operations, to meet her at the next stage. Bouquets innumera-ble had been presented to her on the road. She woulded observation as best she could. On her avoided observation as best she could. On her arrival at Richmond she stole away from the anxious crowd in a private carriage, which was anxious crowd in a private carriage, which was in waiting to receive her at some distance from the town, and effected an entrance at her Hotel. At 11 o'clock P. M., she was serenaded by the Armory Band of the State Guards (Capt. Dim-.) who performed some beautiful appropriate The stillness of the night, added to the or der and respect observed among the immense crowd, gave the scene a truly grand effect. Jenny herself was deeply grateful for the extreme muni-

hersell was deeply grateful for the extreme muni-festation of admiration extended toward her.

The auction of tickets for her first and only concert in Richmond came off yesterday, the proceeds of which must appear incredulous, but a reference to the press of the city will confirm

the truth of the following:

The minimum price of the seats all round was The minimum price of the seats all round was fixed at \$5 each. The first ticket was knocked down to the firm of Stringer & Morton, City Express, at \$105. The bidding throughout was, perhaps, the most remarkably spirited ever known on an auction occasion. Every seat within the house was sold at 3 o'clock at an average price of \$13 all round. The house will accommodate 1,400 persons, which returns to one P. T. Barnum, a gentleman well known in your city, no less an item than \$18,200, good and true bills. Now, be it remembered that the city of Richmond can only boast of a population of 40,000 persons, (nearly half black) and, when considering that fact, it is unnecessary to detail the thriving state of the ly hall black) and, when considering that are, it is unnecessary to detail the thriving state of the town, its enterprise, &c. Every precaution has been adopted to insure the most perfect order at the concert to night. The Mayor has ordered an efficient Police to be in attendance.

CENTRAL RAULHOAD .- The cars on this road entered the city for the first time yesterday at ternoon, bringing 150 passengers from Charlottesville and the University. As the team passed through Hanover, on the way to Richmond, it was cheered by the people along the route with shouts of joy. Much has been doing here in the shape of improvement Buildings, Canals, Rail roads, renders the position of the laboring population enviable to that of your Northerners. The average pay of an able bodied (white) laborer is about \$1.25 per day.

Yours,

The Medical Profession were quite fortunate at the drawing of the American Art Union The following physicians obtained prizes:-Drs. Angel, Waddell, Carlan, Shurb, Shepard, Johnson, Knight, Robinson, and L. Heaton.

LAND WARRANTS ON, LAND SALES .- Doring the whole term set apart for the land sales at Fair field last month, not a single bidder appeared.

All the entries are now made with Land Warrants. Some of the speculators find no difficulty in getting rid of their warrants. They do it in this war. They appear a man of the speculators are some specific to the property of the specific property of They enter a quarter section for a farmer with one of their warrants, and then give him a bond for a deed, the deed to be executed in one year from date, on the payment of two hundred dollars in each. The farmer feels satisfied, because he gets a year's credit, and pays a more for his land at the end of that time than th Government asks for it. The speculator is sati-fied because he makes sixty or seventy per cenby the transaction and nobody seems dissatisfied but the Land Officers, who have to do ten times but the Land officers, who have to do can thinks more work and receive less than a tittle of the pay than was formerly received before Land Warrants became a legal tender in the parchase of land. [Burlington (lowa) Hawkeye.

Tribune's Special Dispatches.

Engitive Case.

will Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Doc. 23.

Wm. S. Knight, the owner of the supposed ranaway, Emory Rice, has refused to have young Adam Gloson, the negro carried off in place of Rice on Saturday. Samuel L. Halzell, U. S. Deputy Marshal, being with Adam, the kidnappers would not take him further South, and Mr. Halzell is expected with him to-night.

The Austrian Mission.

ial Disputch to The Tribune.
Washington, Monday, Dec. 25. Mr. Webster's reply has been sent to the Austrian Minister and will soon be called for in the Senate.

Mr. McCurdy, Charge appointed to Austria, has gone home without his commission. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are thus in a state of sus-

Mr. Webster left for New-York last

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Washington Items. Washington, Monday, Dec. 21.
The Republic to day denounces Gov. Floyd's Convention scheme, and the Union gives it but

Ex Secretary Mason's testimony will be taken before the Navel Court Martial to day, and Com. Jones's friends rely greatly upon it for a full ex-culpation of his official conduct.

Storm in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 23.
The North East Snow Storm of last night was very severe here, turning to rain toward morning, and it is feared that much damage has been done from Gloucester, with 355 bbls. of Mackerel, sunk off the end of India Wharf, and another small vessel between Rowe and India Wharls also sunk

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress and Its Present and Prospective Do-ings-Bills that bid fair to pass-The Patent Laws, and the attempt to alter them in cer-

tain cases. crespondence of The Tribune. Washington, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Congress will not work much until after the helidays. The prospect, at present, seems to be decidedly fair for the passage of bills for amending the Tariff, improving Rivers and Harbors, establishing Cheap Rates of Postage, erecting a Branch Mint in New-York, securing Indomnity for French Spoliations, increasing the Rank and File of the Army, increasing the Steam Wing of the Navy, establishing a Steam Mail Route to China, and establishing a Commission to examine and adjust Claims against the Government.

Great efforts will be made to alter, and also to prevent the altering, of the existing Pate at Laws. There is no process now by which a Patent proved and established to be fraudulent may be repealed. There should be. It could do no harm. If the Patentec's invention is not a fraudulent one, let him have the full benefit of it. If it be fraudulent, then the quicker it can be exposed, and the Patent repealed, the better will it be for all concern. ed, "and the rest of mankind."

The law should be altered also on the subject of extending Patents which have run fourteen years, whether fraudulent or not. Until a few years ago, it required the joint consent of the Secretary of the State, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Patents, to extend a Patent. But in an unguardeff hour Congress was induced to change that wholesome and safe feature of the law so as to rest the whole power to continue or extend a Patent in the Commissioner

Patenta for which extension is asked are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. How necessary and proper it should be then that this dangerous power should be so guarded as to put its exercise beyond the reach of any one man, however honest he may be supposed to h

Awful Steamboat Disaster-Explosion of the Angle-Norman and Loss of Life.

The Telegraph has already announced the explosion of this boat at New-Orleans on the 13th inst. Mr. Lumsden, one of the Editors of the N. O. Picayone, was on board the boat at the time of the explosion, and publishes an interesting account of the disaster, from which we make the following extract :

Atabout 1 o'clock P.M. a portion of the guests, and whom were five ladies and a litt. down to a sumptuous collation in the cabin. I tunately the number of ladies and children board was so small. Everything passed off in board was so small. Everything passed on incrigy. A second table was arranged for those who had not been able to obtain a place at the first, and, as the company became more and more so cally disposed, a number of those who had already lanched crowded into the cabin to partake of the general enjoyment. This saved a great way from the effects of the explosions.

many from the effects of the explosion.

At 2½ o'clock, while this fostivity was at its hight, and the boat was coming down stream under full headway, at the rate of ten or twelve miles at the moment on the boiler deck, near the front door of the cabin. We noticed a shower of water falling on the deck around the small escape pipe which in low pressure boats runs up by the smoke ipe. In a second or two a sharp, crashing noise blowed, and the whole deck forward, within a

followed, and the whole deek forward, within a few feet of us, rose in the air.

A thick, blinding, impenetrable cloud of hot smoke and cinders enveloped the whole scene in an instant, and for a short space of time the darkness around was like night. We will not speak of our own feelings at the moment. The smake deared away and the awful character of the terri ole accident was revealed. The cries and groun of the wounded, the screams of all lighted women the confused mass of rains in the front of the bons, the surface of the river covered with jagged timber and human beings struggli of or life, and the next instant the alarming cryot "fire" in the hold, presented a swift succession of incidents sufficient to appart the stoucest heart. For a nonnector two it was not known whether the boar world does. it was not known whether the boat would float or be saved from fire. The flames were quickly ex-tinguished, however, by the crew, it was ascer-tained that the hull was uninjured, and then all on and broken beams and planks, to soothe the agonies and broken beams and planks, to soothe the agonics of the dying or to give all possible aid to those who were more or less bruised, scalded or burned. Of the ladies, among whom were Mrs. Junius Beebe, Miss Beebe, a cousin of Mr. Junius Beebe, and a little girl, none were injured.

At the moment of the explosion, the steamboat Naniope, Capt. Costello, a coast packet, was on her way up, and was about 200 yards from the Angle-Norman, abreast of her. She instantly founded to, sent her vawls out, and by antiring

rounded to, sent her yawls out, and by untiring exertion on the partor her officers and crew, some eighteen or twenty persons, most of them scalded or otherwise injured, who had been blown over-board, were picked up and taken into her cabin. There every attention that the kindest and most generous hearted impulses could dictate were un-ceasingly afforded to the sufferers. We state positively, that, to our person-

al knowledge, not more than 125 invited guests were on board, if indeed as many. Several others were invited, and were heard during the day, to express their regret that the bad been unable to get to the boat in time before she started, or were prevented by other causes from joining the pleasure party.

The single, monstrous builer, perhaps the largest ever constructed in this country, the immense smoke pipe, the two small engines, the "doctor" and the "blower," were blown clear out of the boat, and no traces left of their whereabouts. The entire forward deck, as far aft as the cylinder, was blown to atoms. The vessel forward is a complete wreck. The cabin is a picture of ruin the explosion. The second engineer, Mr. Doyle, was in his room and escaped uninjured. All the stewards and most of the deck hands were saved.

The following persons were taken to the Marine Hospital: Mr. Alfred Stillman, of the firm of Allen & Stillman of the New York Novelty Works; James M. Dade, one of the crew of the boat who was at the wheel at the time of the explosion, and three negroes, firemen, all three badly scalded.
One of these negros was completely raw from hend to foot, all the skin having been taken off by the steam. He had beside a large hole in the side was severely wounded, his leg and skull being severely fractured, beside being badly scalled. The physicians at the Hospital, Drs. Charles H. Destor, and W. S. physicians at the Hospital, Drs. Charles inter and W. S. Knox, rendered every aid to

he sufferers. It is impossible to give the exact number of the sing. As far as we have been able to ascer-i, the following is a list of the victims: iLLED.—Charles H. Perry, reporter of the Bulletia, all Stillman, of the New-York Novelly Works Ste-

of red Stifman, of the New-York Novelty Works; Ste-hen N. Hill, first engineer; Missing - Junius Beebe, and others whose names, are

then N. Hill, insteamenter.

Missing.—Janus Beebe, and others whose names are not known.

Wouthfly.—E. C. Storm, slightly—will recover; Richard Nelson, phot, badly; Philip Brady, mats, slightly; C.C. Williams, slightly; Capt. John F. Barnett, leg fractured; Nathan Jarvis, severely, Stephen Jarvis, his brother, severely; J. W. Andrews, severely, but not dangerously, scaleded Jas. J. Day, of Sark, Day, Stanffer & Co-dightly; Mr. Birnny, of the Delta, slightly; M. Kind, of the Orleanian, slightly; Henry Lathrop, slightly; James McDade, deck hand, singhtly: Hall, slightly; Appentice of Mr. Leeds, slightly; Capt. Acuable, legs badly broken, since vegoried armputated; J. L. Warner, firm of J. L. Warner & Co, badly ingrest; — Stillman, hrother of Afred Stillman, slightly; William Elliot, badly, John Taylor, slightly; — Whittimore, slightly; — Thayer, such, slightly; Capt. Thompson, of the ship Lexington, hadly; cook and three colored fremen, badly; John Wison, deck hand, at the Charity Hospital, badly—will recover; J. O. Plerson, slightly; Mr. Gariand, Second Municipality Trensurer, slightly; Mr. Gariand, Second Municipality

"Spirit and Power of the Pilgrims,"

Last evening Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. de livered a discourse on the above theme, on the occasion of the 230th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. His discourse was founded on Malachi iv. 6: " And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse."

He commenced with the apostrophe, "Principles! Character! Power! Character grows out of principles, principles are the foundations and the beams of character, and character wrought ut of virtuous principles is the source of power, Their power increases by Divine Providence and by an internal necessity and law of progress, as long as the vital inspiring principles continue."

Our institutions received a momentum from the force of the character and principles with which our fathers set them going, which is carrying them still onward. Onward they will go, over all obstacles, if we are but faithful to our fathers and

our fathers (Gob.

The first and greatest, point in the character of our Pilgrim Pathers, was their unquestioned and remarkable PILTY. Out of this piety grew their devotion and faithfulness to Gob. Out of this faithfulness grew their resistance to merely human law which conflicted with conscience, and man law which conficied with consciouse, and led them in their subsequent eareer. The early Paritan Church in London, in 1592, which was denounced by Queen Elizabeth, contained this element in a high degree. The Church formed on the borders of Lincolnshire in 1692, formed a covenant which declared these principles in the strongest Out of that Covenant grew the civil and religious Constitution framed twenty years after wards on board the May Flower,—framed on Gore wards on boatches may lower, the characteristic bighway, under no human jurisdiction, within no human empire—neither the outgrowth, nor appendage, nor codicil, nor consequence of any other Constitution on earth. This Church Covenant, out of which Goo has caused to spring the freest Constitution, the most religious States, and the mightiest growing Empire in the world, was itself the direct product of disobedience to unrighteous homan law. It grew out of the conviction that the things proscribed by human laws were right, and those laws were against conscience and the

and those laws were against conscience and the law of God.

The speaker proceeded to speak of our obliga-tions to our Pligrim Fatners for the legacy of their principles, spirit, intelligence and independence, and of their moral and religious institutions. He dwell on the Puritan Sabbath—earnestly warned his hearers against the dangers resulting from a disregard of this institution, and its first approach-ies the Sanday Newspaper press and Sanday es in the Sunday Newspaper press and Sunday evening Concerts.

inseparably connected with the Sabbath is the faithfulness and independence of the Ministry.—
No where under the Heavens is the pulpit so free, No where under the Heavens is the pulpit so free, remarked the speaker, as in this country. The Pulpit is a sacred, free, exalted enshrinement of all God's messages to our failen race. All institutions are beneath it. It is above all earthly things. It should guide public opinion, not follow it. A time-serving pulpit is one of the greatest evils God ever suffers to fall upon a people. In our day the pulpit is too apt to pay a regard to what the merchants and the newspaper press may say. Popularity is the element which the pulpit is in danger of, instead of a bold, elevated, fearliess faithfulness to God and his Word and the souls of men.

The Press, its power, its energy, its irresponmarked, that when grown to a wide circulatio is irresponsible except to the great wealth of the owner, and the means of increasing it. A journal of 15,000 or 20,000 circulation may speak ev day or every week to 50,000 or 60,000 readers. his power become unprincipled, immoral or infi del, how tremendous are its facilities for the cir culation of pernicious sentiments and teachings The very subscribers, from being its patrons, as e sense its dependants, because by multitude they have given it an irresponsible power. For you might as well expect a combination and agreement among all the rain drops that leed a errent to stop descending, when they see brook running to the ocean, as may the subscripers of a journal which has become wealthy and teared and of great influence by a circulation of 20,000 or 30,000, to cripple its energies when they see it going wrong. Hence in cities its means of proscription are so vast—it may single out a merproscription are 80 day—thinky single out a mer-che * and proscribe his goods by proacribing his principles or it may single out a minister and deal its i atts a him—but no newspaper, not a combi-nate of all the newspapers in the world can touch the minister of Christ who is faithful to his

Growing out of these considerations follows the conservative influence of all free and true educa-tion. The speaker forcibly dwelt on the destiny tion. The speaker forcibly dwell on the desting of the nation with its prospective population of 100,000,000 of people—the power, energy and resources of the great empire to be held and wielded by the young of to day. These must be watched and guarded. We must see that the children be trained up in all the induences of a true education. Said the speaker—the magnitude of these interests demand a Children's Police AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR VAGUANT AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR VARIANI CHILDREN, to educate, superintend, instruct, and train them. Build SCHOOLS for them now and support THEM there, and you will not have to build PRISONS for them because and support them there. You have power to do what you will with the nation if you will but GATHER UP THE CHILDREN, but if you let the children go, you let the nation go. Take care of the children in the helplessness and destitution of their infancy and children and the vagrant children will take care f your country when you yourselves are buried

in the grave.

The amplification of these views led the speaker to the means of preserving the American Union—and no one who heard his remarks could fail to convinced that he is any thing else but a dis-confist. He entreated men to pause and think The Union will continue—it must continue—it shall continue. The dismemberment of the American Union would be the bullelight of all tyrants—it would be the triumph of wicked men all over the world. But the sparal of Union must live. All the railroads which could be laid down from the Sea of Mexico to the North Pole, and from Maine and California to the Rocky Mon-tains, and all the telegraphs that could follow along the same lines, would not bind this Union together, if the spirit of Union were dead, any more than an iron bolt driven through the diameter of the globe could clamp it together, were the law of the at-traction of cohesion to cease. Dr. Cheever proceeded with a focultie argument

or all men, so the only means of preserving the I non, and of systeming those free institutions to which the oppressed of every of me now book for

unite in a universal song of "Hall Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

on account of the storm. The public will have

Dr. Tadd's Address before the Brooklyn

New-England Society. The New-England Society of Brooklyn assem. bled on Saturday evening at the Church of Pilsary Address. The house was very well filled with the descendants of the Puritans. After read, ing the Scripture, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Storrs, and an appropriate anthem by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Swift, Rev. John Toob, D.D. of Pittsfield, Mass, delivered the Address.

He remarked, in commencing, that the anniver

sary of the landing of the Pilgrims seemed to be set apart for the consideration of their attributes and virtues, and that if on that occasion their sons appeared to be somewhat boastful, it might be pardoned in them, when they come together for that very purpose .-The greatness of the Pilgrims might in part be at, tributed to the impulsiveness of the race, and to the pressure of circumstances upon them. Their habits of exposure and endurance of hardship, and their lack of those luxuries which we consider inindispensable, also tended much toward making them what they were. Beside this, the unity of counsel which prevailed for a long time among them, making all their acts as the acts of one man, gave them great power; but in addition to all these influences some other causes must have op-erated to have produced the success of the Puritans in forming the character of this great people. As the traveler in viewing the outlet of Lake George feels that there must be some supply of water far greater than the scanty rivulets which feed tho lake, so we are conscious that these men must have had some hidden spring of power and influence They might be considered as sowing three seeds—Religion, Education, and Industry. They made an atmosphere of conscience about them, which pervaded all their acts. It was not new which pervaded all their acts. It was not new for nations to profess to be governed by religious motives, but it was a principle new and untried, that labor—labor of the head, the heart, and the land,—was to be held in noner. This principle they drew from the Bible. God himself worked, his angels worked, man before his full worked, and work was one of the duties enjoined upon all the race. The speaker rebuked the notion that work could only be performed by the hands, in an eloquent manner.

New England was given to our forefathers in the rough. Labor was necessary to all its inhabitants and of course became honorable. The

ants and of course became honorable. The speaker proposed to examine the results of the scioption of that fundamental principle.

The rough hill sides are now covered with cultivated fields, the valleys teem with villages and cities, the little stream leaping down the mountain bushes its laugh and becomes sober as it is read to work. The little roud is made to permade to work. The little pond is made to per-form lighter labor and produce more delicate fa-bries, and the mountain lake is dammed up and made to hold within its aching sides a supply for

the streams in the time of drouth.

Even the granicoof the hills is coined and when the Winter's frosts bind the earth the very ponds ade to yield a fruitful crop of luxuries for

the Indies. The sons of New-England will have the comforts of life, and they will work for them. The manufactures of Massachusetts alone are \$120,000,000, equal in value to all the cotton raised south of the Potemac; and this is done, though nearly all the Potemac; and this is done, though nearly all the provisions consumed are produced elsewhere, and under a burden of emigration from her borders, not only of her sons but of the very land, for which those who leave most frequently receive the pay. But it is as natural for the Yankee to work as to breathe. If one is heard of m a distant place the first question is, "What is he doing there?" It a new acquaintance is made—"What is his business? he is at once asked.

This idea that all labor is equally honorable produces a versatility of character peculiar to the Yankee. He can change his business as often as he finds another more promising than the one he is pursuing, and when nothing better offers, said the speaker, we are all willing to turn to and save the Union—Labor ceasing to be drudgery, smusements are rendered unnecessary, but for

save the thom-band cass, and the same ments are rendered unnecessary, but for recreation a young man jumps into the cars and takes a journey of a thousand miles or two to transact a little business.

The inventive genius of the Yankees was alluded to as the result of this constant activity of

The objection is sometimes raised that New-Englanders are not gentlemen. They are not such gentlemen as a French dancing master would make, but the prevalence of the idea that labor is honorable will make men. The sons of New England numbering 6,000,000,

carry marks of their origin wherever they go. Accustomed to labor, as the Roman soldier was to drill with heavy arms, they soldom meet hard ships of greater magnitude than the affairs of every-day life. It is the glory of New-England that her wealth was worked for. The general distribution of property is one of

the general distribution of property is one of its most manifest results. The necessity of labor tends greatly to the preservation of morality. It has produced an universal development of mind. The speaker urged upon his hearers the duty to

work out this principle, that all labor is to be held in equal honor, charging them to make their child-ren feel that the New-Englander who despises labor, is unworthy of his name; and that it is the of everyone to work in some way: that t and good ends must also be associated with all that they did, and impressed upon them the importance of working from motives, benevolence and patriotism, rather than selfishness and avarice. He closed with a commendation of those sons of New-England who have become merchants

This address was interspersed with many apt llustrations, and was well received. The dinner is to be at Montague Hall this (Monday) evening-

Important Pennsylvania Law.

The following section of an act passed April 26, \$50, exempts monies at interest from taxation for township and borough purposes:

That hereafter no law of this Commonwealth That hereafter no law of this Commonwealth modering monies owing by solvent debtors liable to be assessed and taxed for any purpose, shall a construed and held to make the same liable to assessed and taxed for borough purposes; but the same shall be exempt from any charge, tax, or assessment, for any such purpose: Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be held to apply to any case in which such taxes have been heretofore actually assessed and paid.

WOMAN HER OWN PHYSICIAN.-"An Appeal to the Medical Society of Rhode Island in behalf of Woman to be restored to her natural right as Midwife, and elevated by Education to be the Physician of her own sex," is a very small, but very forcible and truthful pamphlet, just published at Newport, R. L. We have no doubt of the correctness of its leading proposition that Woman ought to be educated for the Medical profession, and should especially be consulted and trusted in all diseases peculiar to her own constitution. But we do not perceive that there is any obstacle in the way now. Only let one hundred capable, energetic, fearless women resolve to be ome Doctors of Medicine, and they will encoun ter no greater obstacles than so many young men would. They might obtain instruction in any of our present Medical Colleges by simply uniting in the demand for it. So far as was proper, they might attend the same lectures with the male students, and be instructed as a separate class on peculiar topics. In short, it is only necessary for some women to seek Medical instruction, and or the sex generally realize that they ought to breier women as Medical attendants, and the reorm is secured.

Death has made sad ravages with the Medical profession in California. During the fortnight preceding the sailing of the last steamer, the following physicians were swept off by cholera .- Drs. Cobb, Whitlock, Noble, Mason, Yearly, Robert McNamer, Green, Stansbury, Holmes, Metosif, H. P. Hess, G. W. Held, and

The Union Meeting in Cattarangus :

From the Cattarangus Wing, Dec. 18.

The great "Union Meeting" in Cattarangus The discourse was listened to by a large audi-ence of gentlemen, but few ladles being present—applanded by the Hunker press, has come and gone. The Union and Constitution still stand, an opportunity of hearing it repeated next Sun- so far as any visible signs can indicate, as firm and as atrong as they did before the meeting was called. On the 11th of December, now rendered forever memorable in the annals of Cattaraugus, a large assemblage of the Union, Constitution and Law and Order loving citizens, assembled at the Court-House in this village. The meeting was called to assemble at a P. M. At that hour the house was filled with our best citizens, who came to learn in what way the active leaders, who called this meeting intended to strengthen the cords of the Union. The meeting remained quietly sented for near an hour before the wireworkers, the Hunkers and Silver Greys, made their appearance. At length they came in a body, numbering from thirty to forty. The leaders were evidently dissatisfied to find there assembled, such a multitude of people.

After a short pause to revive their drooping

courage, Mr. Samuel L wing rose and called the

meeting to order, and road from a paper a list of

the officers that he said had been agreed upon by

them. The list contained a President and some fifteen Vice Presidents, of which ten er eleven were not in attendance, with Secretaries, all of whom were quietly voted in, without opposition. Judge Wheeler, a Hunker Loco Foco, was the presiding officer. He was no doubt selected on account of his knowledge or Parliamentary rules, On taking the Chair, the Judge commenced an address to the meeting by saying he would not make a speech, and then went on with a speech of some half hour, pretty evidently thought over for the occasion, in which he violently assailed madversions about equally between them. He also denounced agitation on the subject of Slavery, and the peace measures of the last session of Co and the peace measures of the last session of con-gress as dangerous to the Union. On these sub-acts, the learned Julies broadly intimated that the right of petition and freedom of speech must be denied us. To illustrate the dangers and dis-asters of discussion on these subjects, he alluded to the condition of several of the churches whose

to the condition of several of the chirches whose national relations were now sundered by these exciting causes.

On taking his seat, the Chair called upon Mr. Wood to read some resolutions, which he said had been prepared. Before reading the Resolutions, Mr. Wood read several letters from distinguished craters who had been invited to address the meeting, but declined. These letters were from Judge Chamberlain, of Cattarangus, G. W. Clinton and H. K. Smith, of Builalo, Hiram Ketchum, of New York and one or two others. The resolutions and H. K. Smith, of Bullato, threat Actesian, of New-York, and one or two others. The resolutions were then read by Mr. Wood, who after reading them sat down. The chart then called on Mr. Washlarn to make a speech in support of the re-solutions. But Mr. Washlarn, from maiden cay-ness, perhaps desiring to be in some degree forced into the field, or some other cause, did not appear on the allow.

Mr. A. G. Rich rose and said that he desired to propose a part of "the play" that did not appear "in the bill." He said he wanted to offer a set of resolutions which he held in his hand, as a substitute for those read by Mr. Wood. The chair suggested that the substitute was not in order, and that the debate must first be had upon the resolutions offered by Mr. Wood. The chair assigned as a reason for this course that Mr. Washburn was prepared to speak upon Mr. Wood's resolutions, and that the introduction of others might

emburrass him.

Mr. Rice insisted that he was in order, and proceeded to read his resolutions. They are as fol-

ceeded to read his resolutions. They are as follows:

1. Resolved. That we cherish an abiding and unalterable attachment to the Union of the States and the Institutions under all chromatances give our exercious and render our addror the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of the General Government

2. Resolved. That we are, without exception, a law-loving and law-abiding people—that we will respect the laws and yield to their authority so long as they cannin upon the Statute Beoks, and we do not regard it the right of the citizen to violently resist them or prevent their execution. And that everything in the cal for this meeting, or any demonstration upon this subject, which assumes or charges that there is in Cettarangua County a party or a portion of the people who are Disumonists, or win are disloyal, is, in our optation, a their upon the County and an insult to the integrity and particious of the people and shall receive our unquisitired conde mouldon.

3. Resolved. That we cherish the freedom of Debale and

integrity and particisant of her people, and shall receive our unquestified condemnation.

3. Reafred. That we closels the freedom of Debate and the Press, and that we claim and intend to exercise the right to discuss the axidec and propriety of any law that may be passed, with or witnout our concurrence, and that "10 acquises in a law which is evidently wrong, through the fear that discussion will arouse controversy, and endager the Union of the Sintes, is unworthy a nation who have foilth in the Government of the People.

4. Reafsed. That we consider Savery a moral, secial and political evil, and while we will use no impossitutional or linguil measures for its aboution to the States, in which it is established by law, we feel bound to use such political powers as the Considuring gives us, to proven its increase and extension.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law,

law that may be obnoxious, or of petitioning Congress to its alternation or repeal.

7. Resolved, That we approve of the action and political conduct of that Senator said those Representatives in Congress, from this State, who have faithfully obeyed the will of the People of the State as expressed in the instructions and requests of the Legislature thereof, and that so far as we have the power, we will support and austain them.

8. Resolved. That we only desire to express our views and opinions here as citizens, and that we disclaim them, then the control of disturbing the present political organizations or founding any new party or combination, with reference to the subject of Slavery, or the policy of our Government in regard to it.

Here a question of order arose, which was dis cussed in short speeches by Messrs. Rice, Crook-er, C. J. Fox and Hawley, on one side, and by Mr. Harmon in two long speeches, that consumed the time until candle-light, on the other.

It was evident that the Hunkers and Silver Grevs were determined to prevent discussion and to conduct the meeting in their own way, without regard to the mass of men assembled there. During the discussion, it became perfectly apparent to the disorganizing conspirators that the sense of the assemblage was overwhelmingly against them, and that they constituted but a miserable and meager faction of the meeting. At a remark made by Mr. Crooker to meeting. At a remark made by Mr. Crooker to the Chair, the audience made some demonstra-tions of applause. This was sternly charged by Mr. Harmon as an act of rowdyism on the part of the sober chizens there assembled. While Mr. Harmon was indulging his spleen at the audience, Mr. T. Smith moved to lay the substitute upon the table.

the table.

The chair put the question, and about fifty voices answered in the affirmative and the residue of the four or five hungred answered in the negative. The chair said he was unable to decide the vote!

At this stage, Mr. Wood arose and moved that the meeting adjourn, and that those who agreed with him, should repair to Clark's Tavern, where they could do their business in their own way. But without petring the question, the char said that those who choose to go had better go without taking a vote. Thereupen about thirty-five or taking a vote. Thereupon about thirty-five or forty Hunkers and some ten or a dozen Silver Greys left the court-house. While they were re-Greys left the court house. While they were re-tiring the bundreds who remained gave such a trementous cheering as made the old court house

After order was restored, Hon. CHAUKCEY J. Fox was appointed President, and Alonzo Haw-ley, Stephen Aldrich and Aranah Ward, Vice-Presidents, and C. G. McKay and A. G. Rice,

Presidents, and C. G. Morkay and A. S. Altes, Secretaries of the meeting.

The President called the meeting to order, when Mr. A. G. R. ce offered the resolutions previously offered by him, which he again read. Thereagon, upon the cult of the meeting, Geo. A. S. Crooker, the control of the meeting, Geo. A. S. Crooker, Eaq. addressed the assemblage for more than an hour, with anything and cloquence of which the hour, with anything and cloquence of which the hour, with anything as well as those who heard him, public can hope as well as those who heard him, as we here the publish his speech entire. Suffice as we here the publish his speech entire. Suffice it to say that it convinced all who listened to it, of it to say that it convinced all who listened to it, of it to say that it convinced he wire workers in this it to say set it convinced all who takened to have the trajecrous designs of the wire workers in this the trajecrous designs of the wire workers in this thing movement. At the close of Mr. Crookers

disself and the monthly actourned.
It is understood that the band of Hunkers and
their Grey's attempted to get into the Presbyt's